Indefinite strike by AIIMS Scientists

*87. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI N. E. BALARAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have been on an indefinite strike since January 25, 1989 in support of their various demands which have been pending for over two years now; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their main demand is the revision of emoluments of Senior Demonstrators (Non-medical) and Ph. D. students to bring these on par with those of Senior Residents and Junior Residents minus Non-Practising Allowance.

The matter is under consideration.

Seizure of Contaminated Glucose Samples

*88. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Indian Express dated the 10th February, 1989, under the heading "Contaminated Glucose Samples seized";

(b) if so, the names of the producers whose samples were seized;

(c) what is the total quantity produced of these batches and how many have been consumed and what is the balance stock;

(d) whether these samples have been tested; and

(e) if so, the names of the laboratory and the details of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M|s. Osler Pharma Limited, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu are the manufacturers of the reported contaminated intravenous fluids.

(c) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. (*See* below)

Statement-I

13 batches produced by M|s. Osler Pharma Limited, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, were alleged to be contaminated by its Delhi distributor viz. M|s. Eskay Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi. Out of these 13 batches the Drugs Inspectors of Delhi Administration while making investigation at the distributor's premises could find only 7 batches and samples of these were sent to Government Analyst, Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad for testing. Besides these, samples of four more batches, other than the 13 mentioned in the complaint, were also drawn for testing. The Drugs Controller, Delhi Administration immediately requested the Deputy Drugs Controller (India), Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (South Zone) to inform Drugs Controller, Tamil Nadu and cause investigations on all the control samples of impugned batches. As per information available the control samples of the impugned batches were found free from foreign particles of fungus.

The quantities manufactured in respect of the 13 batches by M|s. Osler Pharma Limited, Coimbatore are given in the statement attached herewith. (*See* below). No complaint is reported to have been received from any other source except Delhi.

Statement-II

Details of Drugs Manufactured by M s.)slers Pharma Ltd., Coimbatore

Name of the drug & batch No.	Quantity manufactured
Dextrose Injection IP, 80P 302	915
Dextrose & Sodium Chloride Injection IP, 80P 138	786
Dextrose & Sodium Chloride Injection IP, Batch No. 80 P 307	956
Dextrose Injection IP 80P 312	890
Sodium Chloride Injection IP 80P322	944
Sodium Chloride Injection IP, B. No. 80P327	959
Sodium Chloride and Dextrose Inj. 80P459	973
Sodium Lactate Injection B. No. 80P 229	874
E-Lyte M Injection Batch No. 80P 287	901
E-Lyte M Injection Batch No. 80P 176	905
E-Lyte P Injection Batch No. 80P 258	884
E-Lyte P Injection Batch No. 80P 266	894
Sodium Chloride & Dextrose Injection Batch No. 80P 163	631

Screening of Blood Donors for AIDS

*89. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA:
DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) wehther Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the *Indian Express* of 31st January, 1989 under the heading "Need to Screen blood donors for AIDS";

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that it is not obligatory in India to screen the blood donors for AIDS antibodies;

(c) whether it is a fact that such screening is mandatory in the U.K., the U.S.A.;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a number of persons died due to non-screening of the blood donors; and

(e) what are the reasons for no action in this regard by his ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (e) The Government has seen the news item which appeared in *Indian Express* dated 31st January, 1989.

On the 6th May, 1986, administrative instructions were issued by Drug Controller of India to all the State Drug Controllers that the Blood Banks should comply with the requirement of accepting blood from professional donors only on production of a certificate regarding absence of HIV Infection. Thereafter, on 14th February, 1989, detailed guidelines have been issued by DGHS to all State Drug Controllers regarding screening of all units of blood received in blood banks in cities where surveillance centres have been established by ICMR.

Screening of all blood units for HIV anti-bodies is mandatory in UK and USA.

So far three Indian Nationals have succumbed to AIDS disease as a result of infection through blood and blood products. One person had contracted the infection through blood transfusion during coronary by-pass surgery in USA and the second person contracted this infection as a result of Factor VIII infusion in USA. The third person contracted the infection following emergency blood transfusion in India and subsequently died of AIDS.

In India, there are 739 blood banks and the quantum of blood collected is estimated at 1.5 million units per annum. From October, 1985 onwards the Indian Council of Medical Research in collaboration with the State Governments has established 40 surveillance centres where factilities for testing of blood for HIV